EVENING TELEGRAPH.

10 CENTS PER WEEK | DIXON, ILLINOIS, FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 17, 1887 | NUMBER 1074

INTERESTING PRICES
ON
Black, Colored and Summer Silks

Summer Silks,
35, 45, 55, 65 and 75cts.

Colored Silks,
45, 55, 65 and 75cts.

LOWEST PRICES!

Black Silks,
75, 95, $1.25 and $1.50.

20 and 21 inch all Silk Surrah 75cts.

20 and 21 inch all Silk Rhadame 95cts.

S. G. AUSTIN & Co

—Ninety-eight in the shade.

The colored jubilee singers to-night.

—Nashville Students to-night at Opera House.

—Mrs. Geo. O. Taylor has departed for Indianapolis on a visit.

—Dr. Brown's home was made pleasant by the arrival of a son last night

—Those reble flags are coming to the front again and our dispatches tell you all about it.

—The balloon that was to have left St. Louis last Saturday did not start until one o'clock to-day.

A colored operatic company at the Opera House this evening. Admission twenty-five and thirty-five cents.

—Jarvis Leak, at the old homestead west of Temperance Hill, has erected one of the largest barns in this county.

—To-day citizens of Nachusa take their annual picnic at White Rock. A number of Dixon people are there to spend the day with them.

—The Sterling Gazette says: George Sutton, the artisan printer of the EVENING TELEGRAPH, made a friendly call on the printers of this office last evening.

—Attorney at law James H. Smith, from Chicago, has rented an office on Main street, front of Esquire D. B. McKenney's office, where he proposes to practice his profession.

—The property of the Probst estate, advertised for sale here, was withdrawn on account of the offers not being satisfactory. Only one piece of land, a farm south of Dixon, was sold.

—"Dry as summer dust" is a poitical expression we may presume as it originated with Wadsworth, but there is no poetry in the dry summer dust that is being scattered over our office to-day.

—Home again to stay. Senator Crabtree has taken his last trip to Springfield until another session of the legislature. We have heard the Judge highly spoken of in connection with his Senatorial work.

The South takes no stock in these newfangled progressive card games that are now the vogue in fasionable life. "We still cling," says "The Macon Telegraph," to the simple faith that the acme of human wisdom is to know when to lay down a poker hand."

—Richard Phillips, of Compton, made this office a pleasant call this morning, leaving with a light heart and a lighter pocketbook, but with the satisfaction of knowing that he was insured for the prompt delivery of THE TELEGRAPH at his home for the coming year.

—The sale by the Lee county treasurer of lands on which the taxes remain due and unpaid took place yesterday and though there were but few bidders the list went off like hot cakes. The principal purchasers were three gentlemen from neighboring counties: Messrs Blackstone, of Sycamore; Isaac Bly, of Ogle county; and Sanglois, of Geneseo, Henry county. What was the matter of our own "bloated bond holders" that they should not dip in on an occasion like this? However, we believe these strangers have heretofore been the chief purchasers at tax sales here.

COUNTY SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

The Second Day's Proceedings Continued.

The reporter for THE TELEGRAPH yesterday was unable to procure the following additional proceeding's of the Sunday school convention in session here; especially the names of the members of the committees and a list of delegates. The chair appointed as a committee on programs Reverends M. E. Cady, J. F. Howard, Messrs. W. C. Mellen and C. F. Anthony.

The following committee on time and place for holding the next meeting of the convention was also appointed by the chair: Ira W. Lewis, J. B. E'holtz and A. W. Burnham.

The following delegates were appointed by the Sunday school convention to represent this county in the State convention. The regular delegate is A. W. Rosecrane, of Ashton. The following additional members were also accredited delegates to represent Lee county at the State convention: Ira W. Lewis, Mrs. E. C. Sickels, Dixon; W. C. Mellen, Mrs. C. S. Miller, Amboy; Rev. Anthony, Franklin; C. A. Herbst, Nachusa; Rev. Schaible, Paw Paw; R. Trowbridge, Eldena; Fred Klosterman, Prairieville. It is understood that all except the regular delegate must bear their own expenses to the State convention.

Miss Alexander in the afternoon read an interesting and thoughtful essay on the proposed topic, "Leading vs. Driving." The Rev. Ramsburg took up the topic "Leading by Visitation" and gave a good short talk upon the subject. The volunteers on the same topic were Messrs. Colton, Hamerson, Keith, Himmel, Randall and Reverends Howard and Gordon. Mr. Rosecrans suggested a change in the usual Sunday school order of exercises. The topic, "Temperance work in the Sunday School," was opened by the Rev. Himmel, and discussed with much earnestness.

—There is a peculiar sadness in the sorrows of a mugwump. And as a personal illustration of this fact we may say, taking one consideration with another, the political lot of George William Curtis cannot be a happy one these days. Not if "The Cincinnati Enquirer" correctly reports him. He tells a representative of that paper that he thinks both Mr. Blaine and Mr. Cleveland will be renominated, but does not think that Mr. Cleveland will be re-elected! Of course, oppressed with such a conviction as this, Mr. Curtis must hold that the Nation has a glorious future—behind it. And when one learns why it is that Mr. Curtis believes that the sun of Cleveland is setting, the inference that his lot is not a happy one becomes stronger than ever. Mr. Curtis asserts that Mr. Cleveland is better than his party and expresses the opinion that the Democratic leaders are not Cleveland men. This 'ees 'ard.

—William Rogers had a lively runaway on Second stree last evening. One side of the thill to the wagon fell and the horese becoming frightened took to his heels and the whole institution went to pieces in front of Isaac Mean's residence. Billy hung on like unto grim death unto a demised colored citizen, and in great shape, but that nag of his is too full of life for one man to hold when he is once started. William's legs are still on about the same curvatur that they were before the terrible experience of yesterday, clearly indicating that though not great in statue—more on account of the remarkable flexure of those lower limbs of his than from their natural length—he can stand grief.

—The frontispiece of the June Century is a striking portrait of Count Leo Tolstoi, the Russian novelist, the impression of which upon an American is recorded by George Kennan in a paper entitled "A Visit to Count Tolstoi." This account is the forerunner of a remarkable series of papers which is to appear later in The Century Magazine, making record of a hazardous trip to Siberia in 1885 and 1886 by Mr. Kennan in the interest of The Century, for the purpose of investigating the Russian exile system.

The Lincoln history makes marked progress toward the presidential contest of 1860 by the consideration of events which form a background to a proper presentation of Lincoln's personality, events also which are necessary to an understanding of his personal career. The special topics in the present part are the attack on Charles Sumner by Preston S. Brooks, and the Dred Scott decision. These events are rapidly and clearly sketched, and Lincoln's views of the decision recorded in his own words. The portraits include Sumner, Brooks, Henry Wilson, Anson Burlingame, Dred Scott and his wife, Chief Justice Taney and Associate-Justices McLean, Nelson and Curtis. This record of the circumstances under which the decision was made has the advantage that one of the authors, Mr. Nicolay, has been for years the Marshal of the Supreme Court of the United States, and thus has had special facilities for studying the subject.

—The new number of St. Nicholas opens with a charming frontispiece by Frank Russell Green entitled "A Day Dream." It reminds us that summer is at hand; and Frank Dempster Sherman's poem, "June," leaves no doubt upon the subject.

Those who intend going abroad will not skip Frank R. Stockton's delightful "King London;" while the stay-at-homes will read it, and be able to give points to the travelers on their return. After perusing Mrs. Poultney Biglow's "Story of a Lost Dog," however, it may strike the reader that, if stray animals are so well taken care of in London, it will be quite unnecessary for humans to know their way about.

The story of "The Child-Princes, Charlotte," is cleverly told and there are some interesting items in "Editorial Notes" about another historic maiden, Grizel Cochrane, whose story was told in the February number. "Juan and Juanita" and "Jenny's Boarding-house" grow better as they grow older; the "Brownies" have an adventure with a bee-hive, and there is a great deal more than there is room to tell of.

CONDENSED NEWS.

Harriet Beecher Stowe was 76 years old Tuesday.

The British Catholic union has adopted resolutions congratulating the pope and Queen Victoria upon their jubilee.

Eight hundred houses have been destroyed by fire in the city of Botuschany, Roumania. Seven persons perished in the conflagration.

Arch Gillmore has been convicted of the murder of John Buffer, of Yorkville, Ills., and sent to the penitentiary for twenty-five years.

John G. Nelson has been appointed receiver of public moneys at Fergus Falls, Minn., and James Greely register of the land office at the same place.

Four thousand of the striking coke workers in Pennsylvania have returned to work at the old wages. This practically ends the strike, which has lasted three months and embraced about 12,000 men.

Henry Probasco, one of the wealthiest and most public-spirited citizen of Cincinnati, was married in that city Thursday, the bride being Miss Grace Sherlock, a daughter of Sherlock, also a local notability.

A mutiny participated in by 500 men in the garrison at Herat has been suppressed. Thirty royal troops and fifty of the mutineers were killed. Most of the latter were captured, and their leader sent to Cabul.

The queen's jubilee was celebrated at Glasgow Thursday by a memorial religious service, a review of 10,000 troops, and a number of balls and banquets. Six thousand poor people were given a dinner at the public expense.

The United States consul general at Berlin, in an official report upon the state of German trade and manufactures, says the increase in exports is mainly due to the low wages prevailing in that country, which permits the underselling of foreign competitors.

The Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Railroad company has been temporarily enjoined from a proposed issue of $3,000,000 in certificates of indebtedness. The hearing on the motion to make the injunction permanent is set for June 23, before the United States court at Pittsburg.

At Sydney, New South Wales, Thursday, a meeting attended by 20,000 people passed resolutions expressing devotion to the queen. The meeting was held to counteract the disloyal manifestations at a previous meeting called by the mayor to take action regarding a jubilee celebration.

A sensation has been produced in Paris by the kidnapping in the Bois de Boulougne of the Countess Campos, the divorced wife of the Duc de la Torre, son of the late Marshal Serrano, of Spain. There is no clue to the present whereabouts of the lady. Her abductor is believed to be a rejected suitor.

Willie Dickinson, 5 years old, disappeared from his home in Commonwealth, Wisconsin, November 1, 1881. His parents made every effort to discover his whereabouts, traveling many thousands of miles upon clews which proved to be false, and finally gave him up for dead. Interest in his fate has been revived by the discovery in a brush heap at Milwaukee of a letter signed "James Paine," in which the writer declares that he kidnaped and murdered the child, and names a certain corner in that city as the place where the body was buried. The place mentioned has since been built upon, but a search for the remains will be made.

From Harmon

The bugs are chewing at the potato vines.

On Tuesday morning of last week Mr. Shaver had a horse killed by lightning. Some of the trees in Mr. Cady's orchard were broken down by the wind. Large quantities of water fell.

Mr. Consendine has been giving his new barn a coat of paint.

Mr. Crumb was in our town last week looking after his lumber interests.

Geo. DeLeon is selling farming implements.

Keith seems to take great interest in the widows of late.

There are some very rude boys in our town. Their depredations are a disgrace to savages. There is at times pilfering; perhaps they think they are doing some think smart but this is the way great thieves begin. Parents should look after their boys.

The ground has been so wet since the late rains that farmers could not get into the fields for several days to do any plowing.

NIHIL.

BASEBALL.

Johnny Troy has been appointed manager of the New Haven club.

The make up of the Detroit team cost money, but it was well expended.

The youngsters, Madden and Conway, have been doing great work in the box.

Ryan, of the Chicagos, refuses to pitch for the same salary as is paid him for work in the outfield.

The Chicago people are preparing to give Kelly a big reception when he reaches there with the Boston club on June 25.

There are now two one armed pitchers in the profession, not including Daily, namely, Ed Robbets, of Jersey City, and England, of Sandusky, O.

O'Rourke, of the New Yorks, plays well in every position he has occupied thus far. He has been catcher, fielder, first baseman and third baseman.

Hardie Richardson, of the Detroits, was lucky enough to make the first home run on the club's grounds in Detroit, and he received an order for free shaving and hair cutting for a year.

Several pitchers and catchers are now taking their turns on first base, among them being Hecker and Sweeny and Milligan and Reipschlager. Mountain, formerly a pitcher, also changed from the box to the bag.

Nashville sold Larry Corcoran to Indianapolis for something near $1,000. The funny part is that Nashville would have sold him for $100, while Indianapolis would have paid $1,500, but as this wasn't known until after the deal both clubs are now kicking themselves because they didn't know before what they know now.

At a marriage of two gypsies recently, when the bridegroom was asked if he took the woman to be his wife he replied: "Just as you say." After the ceremony the woman went out of one door and the man out of another, and they did not appear to be in the least interested in each other.

Dr. Pollock will hereafter be at his office, in Opera Block, every Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. d w tf

Don't trifle with any Throat or Lung Disease. If you have a Cough or Cold, or the children are threatend with Croup or Whooping Cough, use Acker's English Remedy and prevent further trouble. It is a positive cure, and we guarantee it. Price 10 and 50 cents. Sold by Tillson & Hayden. 980y 1n2

Sealed proposals for the rebuilding of St. Patrick's church at Dixon, Illinois, are hereby invited. Drawings, etc., can be seen on and after Friday, June 17, 1887, and until 2 p. m. June 27, 1887, at Thomas Dolan's store, opposite Opera House, Dixon, Illinois. Bids to be addressed to Building Committee. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

Signed,
1072tf COMMITTEE.

If you would enjoy your dinner and are prevented by Dyspepsia, use Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets. They are a positive cure for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Flatulency and Constipation. We guarantee them. 25 and 50 cents. Sold by Tillson & Hayden. n2

BUGGIES AND HARNESS

The largest stock and lowest prices at PITCHER'S. 1014tf

Hayden Bro's. will deliver the purest quality of ice in any quantity to any part of the city. Orders left at George Laing's feed store will have prompt attention.

Old and reliable Medicines are the best to depend upon. Acker's Blood Elixir has been prescribed for years for all impurities of the Blood. In every form of Scrofulous, Syphilitic or Mercurial diseases, it is invaluable. For Rheumatism, has no equal. Sold by Tillson & Hayden. n2

SAVE MONEY.

You can save money by buying Real Estate from John M. Julien. Don't wait for the big boom. Buy now, while town lots are selling cheap. JOHN M. JULIEN. 1081f

FOR RENT.

HOUSE in North Dixon. Apply to N. F. SWARTWOUT. 1067 tf

FOR SALE.

ROAN HORSE, four years old, at reasonable terms. Apply at the Nachusa House 1069tf

WANTED.

WANTED A strong man for farm work. JUDD BROS. 1071t1w1

FLOUR!

Buy Flour made at the Home Mill, Because it is the BEST and Because it is the CHEAPEST.

THE DIXON MILL

Never made Better Flour Than it is Making at the Present Time. The Quality, and Everything From Our Mill is Guaranteed As Represented Or Money Refunded.

FARMERS

Can always rely upon getting the

Highest Market Price For Choice Wheat!

AT OUR MILL.

DIXON MILLING CO.

C. A. TODD

Can show you the Largest Line of

LADIES' SILK UMBRELLAS

In Dixon. Silks Warranted not to Crack. This week I will sell

Men's Macinaw Straw Hats

(NO IMITATION)

FOR THE LOW PRICE OF

50 Cents!

Summer Coats and Vests; Fine Silk. Prices Low.

C. A. TODD, The Hatter.

DIXON OPERA HOUSE

THE ORIGINAL

NASHVILLE STUDENTS!

THE CELEBRATED

PLANTATION SINGERS.

Friday Ev'g, June 17th

The Only Ideal Colored Troubadours.

Admission 25 and 35 cents. Seats on Sale at Theo. J. Hyde & Co.'s

A Choice Lot of

SEERSUCKER, ALPACA, and WORSTED

COATS AND VESTS!

Also a Job Lot of THIN COATS at 25 cents. Remember, I keep a full line of STRAW HATS for men and boys.

JAMES. H. TODD

Galena Street.

PIANOS $200.00 to $700.00

ORGANS $60.00 to $300.00.

Piano Tuning. All work Warranted or no Pay required.

NO. FOUR OPERA BL'K,

R. A. RODESCH.

LADIES!

Do Your Own Dyeing, at Home, with

PEERLESS DYES

They will dye everything. They are sold everywhere. Price 10c. a package—40 colors. They have no equal for Strength, Brightness, Amount in Packages, or for Fastness of Color, or non fading Qualities. They do not crock or smut. For sale by W. L. Foote, successor to B. B. Higgins, Druggist, Dixon, Ill. 996 905y1

RESCINDED THE ORDER.

THE PRESIDENT RECONSIDERS THE REBEL FLAG MATTER,

And Concludes That the Drum Circular Was Hasty and Must Be Nullified.

His Letter Recalling the Document—A General Rising Up of Ex-Soldiers Against the Proposition—Fairchild Speaks at New Haven—Protests from Many Localities—Some Expressions from Southern Men—Drum's Statement.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 19.—The following is the text of a letter from the president received by the secretary of war Thursday afternoon, respecting the return to the various states, of flags captured during the late war:

I have to-day considered with more care than when the subject was presented orally to me the action of your department directing letters to be addressed to the governors of all the states offering to return, if desired, to the loyal states the Union flags captured in the war of the rebellion by Confederate forces and afterwards recovered by government troops; and to the Confederate states the flags captured by the Union forces, all of which, for many years, have been packed in boxes and stored in the cellar of the war department.

I am of the opinion that the return of these flags in the manner thus contemplated is not authorized by law. I request, therefore, that no further steps be taken in the matter, except to examine and inventory these flags and adopt proper measures for their preservation. Any direction as to the final disposition of them should originate with congress. Yours truly,

[Signed.] GROVER CLEVELAND.

The following statement concerning the restoration of the rebel battle-flags was made to a representative of The United Press at the White House Thursday night:

When the question of returning certain flags to the states was mentioned to the president by the adjutant general of the army the important feature seemed to be the return to the loyal states of the flags which had been captured by the Confederates and retaken by our army at the time of the collapse of the rebellion. They, with some of the Confederate flags captured from the enemy by our troops, had been for a long time uncared for and neglected, packed away in boxes and going to decay in the cellar of the war department, and had lately been removed to the attic as a better place for their safe keeping. The disposition of the flags, which seemed to be answering no good purpose where they were, was the main point, and the consideration was presented to to the president that some flags had been returned to loyal states upon their request in individual cases, and the rest, if desired, might as well all be returned together. The return of the Confederate flags, which were with the others in the department, was suggested, but there was not the slightest thought of interfering in any way with the captured flags now held by any state.

The fact, apparently received with favor by the country, that lately, in one or more cases, northern troops visiting their late antagonists at the south had returned to them flags which had been captured in battle from those whose hospitalities they were enjoying; the further fact that northern troops who, within a very short time, had been visiting southern battle fields, had spoken in the warmest terms of the kind and hospitable treatment they had received from Confederate soldiers, and the fact, too, that soldiers from the north and south were just gathering at the national capital to meet in friendly competition at the national drill, seemed to indicate that if the Union flags were returned to the loyal states which had lost them in battle, it would not be inconsistent with the fraternal sentiment which seemed to be prevalent to offer at the same time to the governors of the states formerly in rebellion a return of the flags which had been captured from their soldiers. The right of the department to make these returns being questioned by the president, it was distinctly asserted, and precedents alleged, and thereupon his verbal assent was given to the proposed action.

The matter was dismissed from his mind until comment within the last day or two brought it again to his attention, when, upon personally examining the law and considering the subject more carefull, he satisfied himself that no disposition of these flags could be made without congressional action; whereupon he directed a suspension of further proceedings in the matter.

The action of the president has measurably allayed the intense excitement which has existed here for the past twenty-four hours, and the secretary of war and Gen. Drum came in for no small amount of unfriendly criticism for their course regarding the matter. The surrender of the flags and the suit threatened and, in fact, almost begun, to prevent the same, would have raised a discussion that would have done more to foment sectional strife than the exhibition of the trophies for a hundred years. Consequently, on all hands the president's action in stopping the proceedings is endorsed. Of course the Ohio suit will be discontinued.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Gen. Drum Expresses Himself—An Old Soldier's View—Legal Proceedings.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 17.—Referring to the issuance of a circular letter to the governors of southern states informing them that the general government is preparing to return to their custody the rebel flags and standards captured by the Union armies during the rebellion, Gen. Drum says:

We are going to return the flags to all the states north and south, and I am now having a full list made of all these trophies in possession of the department. In a short time we shall have the whole collection so assorted and separated that we shall be ready to forward to every state in the union whatever flags belonging to state volunteers fell into the hands of the Federal army and into the possession of the war department. I am having a complete inventory of them made out, with written statements to tell briefly, as far as known, the history of each trophy and the story of how it came to be captured. All this literature will be completed and the trophies will be ready to be forwarded to their owners in a few weeks.

Gen. Drum, when asked if the president expressed his approval of this proposition in writing, did not give a direct answer, but intimated that when the list of flags returned and their histories were given to the public a letter from President Cleveland on the subject might also be made public. Gen. Drum, during the course of further conversation on the subject said:

This action is not due to any pressure or any suggestion from outside. It has been in contemplation in the department for some considerable time. You see every now and then we were receiving inquiries from various states about the flags in which they were particularly interested, and requests to have them returned. These requests generally came from northern states, and from time to time, as the requests were made, they were gratified. At length it occurred to the department officials that it would be a good thing to return them all at once. The law relating to flags captured from the enemies of the United States did not apply to flags taken in the civil war. On April 18, 1814, after the last war with England, congress passed an act providing that "the secretary of war shall, from time to time, cause to be collected and transmitted to him at the seat of government all such flags, standards and colors as are taken by the army from the enemies of the United States." But it was never intended that flags taken in internecine strifes should be treated like trophies captured from a foreign enemy. It has never been done. It would serve no good purpose to treasure up these things and display them as a perpetual affront and insult to men who are good, loyal American citizens. The Union, the object for which the men of the north fought so well, is now securely established. It is the desire of every patriot to see the last ray of sectional feeling extinguished and obliterated as soon as possible; and the president's action in having these flags returned to their original owners is, I think, a very graceful and very wise declaration of this sentiment on the part of the government.

The adjutant general asserts that there is nothing in the statutes which could be construed as a bar to the action. The legal points in the case were carefully considered before Gen. Drum submitted his recommendation, and the president, it is said, was fully satisfied before issuing the authority to make the return that there was nothing illegal in the action. The flags number nearly 300. All show signs of the ravages of war and many are so riddled that it will be difficult to determine to what regiments or states they belonged.

Considerable excitement was occasioned here Thursday by the action of Gen. Boynton, who at 12 o'clock proceeded to the city hall to carry out the instructions received Wednesday night from Governor Foraker, of Ohio, "To institute proceedings to enjoin the return of the rebel flags which were captured by Ohio troops."

The proposed return of the flags is the all absorbing topic of discussion in public places. Representative Hatch, of Missouri, who was one of the Confederate officers present at Appomattox on the occasion of the surrender of Lee to Grant, says he was present at the second interview between Gens. Grant and Lee, when the conditions of the surrender were agreed upon, and Gen. Grant authorized the southern forces to retain their side arms and other accoutrements, and return to their homes in peace, and added: "Now, as Gen. Grant said that the side arms, accoutrements, and in some cases the horses of the Confederates should be returned to their respective owners, I do not see why the old regimental and company flags should not also go back to their original owners."

Groups of men could be seen on every corner discussing Gen. Fairchild's savage attack on the originator of the scheme. Many severe remarks were uttered, and in some instances the excitement became intense. Old soldiers are especially severe in their denunciation of the proposition, while those who did not participate in the late unpleasantness are inclined to view the matter in a very conservative way. The agitation of the question has given rise to rumors to the effect that the senate military committee will take up the matter.

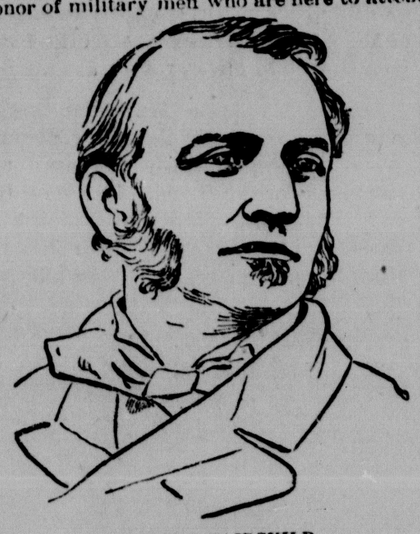
An old Union soldier facetiously said: "What! are they going to return to the south the flags and other war insignia we captured from them? Well, if they do that I suppose I will have to submit to a surgical operation and send back to them three or four bullets I have been carrying over twenty years."

Governor Boynton, acting for Governor Foraker of Ohio, has engaged the services of Governor Boutwell and Judge Shellabarger to enter legal proceedings to prevent the war department from returning Confederate battle flags to the southern states. Governor Boutwell and Judge Shellabarger held a consultation Thursday morning, and nearly completed the preparation of the papers to file with the court, asking for a writ of mandamus requiring the secretary of war to appear and show cause why he should not be enjoined from disposing of government property without authority from congress, and reciting what the property is. Judge Shellabarger was busy with another case however, and the papers could not be completed in time to file before the court adjourned.

FAIRCHILD SPEAKS AGAIN.

But Gen. Sherman Is Silent—Protests from Many People.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 17.—A large G. A. R. camp-fire receiption was held Thursday night at the Second Regiment armory in honor of military men who are here to attend



LUCIUS FAIRCHILD

the dedication of the soldiers' monument. Fully 5,000 persons were present. Among the prominent guests were commander-in-Chief Fairchild, G. A. R.; Gen. Sherman, Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, Governor Lounsbury, Brig. Gen. Hawley, Department Commander Taintor, Maj. Gen. Slocum, Col. Fred Grant, and scores of others. Commander J. N. Coe, of Admiral Foote post No. 17, presided, and in an appropriate speech introduced Gen. Taintor, who in his remarks denounced the idea of returning the Confederate flags, which had been purchased by blood. The president, if he consented to their return, would receive from the G. A. R. a warning he would not dare to override.

Gen. Fairchild was the next speaker, and said: "Since about 1867 the Grand Army has been the friend of the south. We have no sort of hate or malice against our old foes anywhere, and are ready to extend to them the right hand of fellowship. Notwithstanding all this, I most emphatically assert that the southern states have no manner of right to take from us the relics of the late rebellion in the shape of rebel flags. What would Missouri, Maryland, Mississippi, South Carolina, and the other states do with them? Would the governors of those states place them in their state capitols as emblems to be revered and to teach coming generations treason? No loyal governor of any state in this Union will receive them. They will say: 'They are relics of the dead and past; we are members of the union of states and can not receive these emblems of treason.'"

Commander Fairchild concluded by saying that he spoke in defense of the southern people, whom he felt sure would feel insulted by having those flags thrust upon them.

General Sherman was introduced and greatly applauded. He briefly thanked those present, but excused himself from speaking.

Senator Hawley read a telegram stating that the president had rescinded the order for the return of the Confederate flags.

The Feeling Abroad in the North.

CHICAGO, June 17.—Nothing that has happened for a long time has created such indignation among old soldiers as the reported intention of the war department at the national capital to return to the southern states the battle flags, etc., captured by Union troops during the war. Protests of the strongest kind were adopted by many G. A. R. posts. Governor Rusk, of Wisconsin, sent a personal protest to General Drum and another to President Cleveland, and Past State Commander Brown, of Ohio, emphatically endorsed Governor Foraker's action, and said it might as well be demanded that the Grand Army badges (which are made of metal of captured guns) should be returned to be recast into guns again, and the guns sent back to the states what formerly used them against the flag of the country.

The governor of Ohio is in receipt of telegrams from all sections of the state protesting against the proposed action and indorsing his telegram to Boynton authorizing him to employ the best counsel and fight the surrender of the flags in the courts; and in public resorts in the Buckeye state nothing else was discussed. There are fourteen rebel flags in the relic room ot the capitol at Columbus which the governor would not surrender even if the surrender was demanded.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Resolutions denouncing the proposed return of the Confederate flags were adopted Thursday by G. A. R. posts at Worcester, Mass.; Denver, Col.; San Francisco, Cal., Plainfield, N. J., and many other places. The matter was a subject of general conversation in this city and opinion seemed to be about equally divided as to the wisdom of the measure.

Some Southern Views.

NEW ORLEANS; La., June 17.—The order about the Confederate flags caused much discussion here. Gen. Beauregard commended the proposed action. Col. Hoey, president of the Confederate veterans, said it was unfortunate, because it would raise a row. Judge Rogers, of the Veterans of the Tennessee, said the flags were not worth making any fuss about, and he did not see the use of the order.

RICHMOND, Va., June 17.—Governor Lee said Thursday night about the order in regard to the flags that it was another token of renewed union.' He quoted with approval now Dix's remark: "If any man hauls down the American flag, shoot him on the spot."

NEW YORK, June 17.—The governors of North Carolina, Arkansas, Louisiana and Virginia have telegraphed their hearty approval of the spirit which led to the order to return the flags.

Burton M. N. Harrison, who was Jeff Davis' private secretary, said that the order was the fulfillment of the purpose of Charles Sumner to remove all cause of bitterness after the war was over.

John C. Calhoun, grandson of Ex-Senator Calhoun, of North Carolina, and General Roger A. Prior expressed similar sentiments.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 17.—Gen. Gordon says that he at first approved the order, but on seeing that it was likely to raise strife he hoped it would be dropped.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 17.—Governor Seay has written the secretary of war expressing his joy at the proposed action in regard to the flags, and declaring that it cements the union.

Senator Sherman Expresses Himself.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, June 17.—Senator Sherman, regarding the rebel flags and the Union soldiers, said: "Their flags, their triumph and their sacrifices are their greatest pride and glory. This administration does not appreciate this feeling, and can not understand it. Their hope, their aim, and their pride seems to be in the principles that were defeated by the Union army, and in sympathy with Confederate ideas. They think it very strange Union soldiers should be moved by the return of rebel flags won in battle, and do not seem to appreciate that this surrender is a mark of regret that the flags were won. I doubt if any case in history can be found where such a confession was made by the successful party. If the president thinks this is a trifling matter he will be greatly mistaken. The sentiment of patriotism is stronger than party ties."

A Voice from Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, June 17.—The reported action of President Cleveland in ordering the Confederate battle-flags returned to the states from which they were captured has engendered some ugly feeling in G. A. R. circles here. The following letter was forwarded to Gen. Fairchild Thursday:

Stevenson post, with 430 members indorses your position in the return of the rebel battle flags. As commander of the post I ask you to call the council of administration together and change the place of meeting of the twenty-first annual encampment to some city in a loyal state, where no superserviceable committee of citizens will invite Grover Cleveland to review the parade.

(Signed) LINCOLN DUBOIS, Commander.

R. B. HOOVER, Adjutant.

Governor Oglesby's Telegram.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., June 17.—A meeting of about fifty ex-soldiers Thursday requested Governor Oglesby to telegraph the president asking him to revoke the rebel flag order. The governor sent the resolutions passed at the meeting and also a personal telegram to the secretary of war declaring that they represented the feelings of all old soldiers and doubtless all the citizens of this state.

Legislative Action.

LANSING, Mich., June 17.—The legislature Thursday passed resolutions strongly condemnatory of the proposed return of rebel flags to the southern states, and asking that the order for the same be rescinded.

Say the Canadians Are Liars.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., June 17.—The American Fishing union authorizes the following statement: "All reports from Canadian sources in regard to a catch of mackerel in Canadian waters are false. The American fleet have done nothing there this season. Dispatches are constantly being received here by owners asking if there is any prospect on our shore, as there was no mackerel on the Canadian coast. If mackerel had been plenty in shore the Canadians would have had a large catch in traps, instead of which they have made a complete failure. Dispatches from Canadian sources in regard to the fisheries are written solely for political effect without any regard for the truth."

BALL AS SHE IS PLAYED

Kicks Up a Riot at Baltimore—Chicago Defeats Detroit—Sporting Notes.

BALTIMORE, June 17.—Oriole park was the scene of wild disorder Thursday. The game between St. Louis and Baltimore was a tie. Baltimore had played their half of the ninth inning and St. Louis had one man out and their famous Welch on first. Welch stole second and collided with Second Baseman Greenwood, of the Baltimores, who was knocked down and stunned, letting the ball drop. The umpire decided not out and this, together with the knocking down of Greenwood, made the Baltimore players and the audience lose their heads, and they rushed out and protested vehemently against the decision of Umpire McQuaid, and what they termed the "cowardly and brutal assault" of Welch upon Greenwood.

Opinion is somewhat divided as to whether or not Welch maliciously struck Greenwood. It required the combined efforts of twenty-five or thirty policemen that were fortunately present to protect Welch. Meantime the umpire, seeing that no playing could be resumed, declared the game a draw. Welch was taken to Waverly, notwithstanding Greenwood's assertion that the collision was accidental, and charged by the police officers before Squire Callis with having assaulted and struck William Greenwood. Welch was released on $200 bail for a hearing.

The Day on the Diamond.

CHICAGO, June 17.—The home club of the league gained a decisive victory over the Detroit men Thursday, the score standing: Chicago 8, Detroit 1. Clarkson and Flint were Chicago's battery, and Weidman and Briody did the pitching and catching for the visitors. Other league scores were: At Philadelphia—Philadelphia 18, Washington 4; at Indianapolis—Indianapolis 4, Pittsburg 2—twelve innings; at Boston—Boston 12, New York 5.

Association Record: At Brooklyn—Brooklyn 3, Louisville 4; at Philadelphia—Athletic 10, Cleveland 6; at Baltimore—Baltimore 8, St. Louis 8—game called—row; at Staten Island—Metropolitan 10, Cincinnati 11—ten innings.

Northwestern League: At Minneapolis—Minneapolis 13, LaCrosse 9—ten innings: at Eau Claire—Eau Claire 5, Des Moines 7; at St. Paul—St: Paul 15, Oshkosh 5. Duluth Milwaukee game postponed—fog.

Race Track Records.

NEW YORK, June 17.—The races at Gravesend Thursday resulted in the following wins: Climax, ¾ mile, 1:15; Saxony, 1 3-16 miles, 2:01¼; Ferenzi, 1⅛ miles, 1:56½; The Bard, 1¼ miles, 2:08¼; Subaltern, ⅝ mile, 1:05; Choctaw, ¾ mile, 1:16. In the fifth race Billy Brown and Tampa fell and their riders were thrown. Both men were picked up unconscious, but revived after being taken indoors. They were not seriously hurt, but will not be able to ride for two or three days. The riders were McLaughlin and Garrison.

JANESVILLE, Wis., June 17.—At the trotting meeting Thursday the 2:45 class was won by Conde in the three last heats; best time by Benefactor in first heat, 2:29¼; winner's best time, 2:30¾. The 2:20 pace was won by Patsy Clinker; best time, 2:20.

Larry Donovan Preparing for Suicide.

LONDON, June 17.—Lawrence Donovan, the bridge jumper, arrived at Cliffton Thursday and intends, if he be able to elude the police, to jump from the parapet of the suspension bridge spanning the Avon at that place. The distance from the parapet to the water is 290 feet. It is recorded that twenty-one persons have leaped from this bridge only one of whom survived.

Crossed the Channel in a Canoe.

LONDON, June 17.—An English lawyer named Henderson crossed the channel from Dover to Calais Thursday in a canoe six feet long, occupying eleven hours in completing the voyage.

Fullgraff Tells His Story O'er.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Testimony in the Sharp bribery case began Thursday. Ex-Alderman Fullgraff repeated the story he has told at the previous boodle trials, of a "combine" of thirteen aldermen who agreed to let Sharp's road have the Broadway franchise if $20,000 apiece were given them. Fullgraff on cross-examination by Mr. Stickney, of counsel for the defense got, a little mixed as to the amount he actually received as his share of the bribe money. He said he got $10,000. Mr. Stickney showed that on previous trials he swore to receiving $18,000. Fullgraff said that if he so testified it was an error. He finally explained that $8,000 was still due him.

The Locomotive's Deadly Work.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 16.—The Master carbuilders convention adjourned Thursday, after fixing upon Alexandria, Thousand Islands, as the place for holding the next convention. M. N. Forney, of the committee on accidents to train men, submitted a report. Taking as a basis the reports of the railroad commissioners of Massachusetts, New York and Michigan, which show that 4,856 locomotives killed 217 and injured 1,226 employes in the states, the report states that the 25,037 locomotives in the United States killed 1,426 employes and injured 6,548.

Mrs. Penseyre Convicted.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 17.—The jury in the Mrs. Penseyre murder trial returned a verdict Thursday evening of murder in the second degree.

A POTENT FACT!

Residents of Dixon and Vicinity are fast learning that

C. C. GODFREY,

Is the leading

GROCER

Of the town, and can now supply all the **EARLY FRUITS AND VEGETABLES** as Fast as They Come Into Market. When you want the very BEST and CHEAPEST, go to

☞The Store on the Northeast Corner of Main and Hennepin Streets, Dixon.

DECORATING!

CLARK, ANDERSON & CO.

Are prepared to do

FIRST-CLASS WORK

—IN—

PAINTING,
PAPER HANGING
CALSOMINING

And all Kinds of House Decorating

Plain and Ornamental.

CALL :: AND :: SEE :: THEM.

G.W. McBride

ARCHITECT

—AND—

BUILDER.

Office on Hennepin Street, Dixon, Second Door North of Main Street.

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I am now prepared to take down your stoves and store them with care in a good, dry room. If you need any

Tin Work

TIN ROOFING,
TIN GUTTERS,
GALVANIZED IRON GUT'RS,
TIN WARE, and
TIN WORK, ETC., ETC

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Penetrates the Centres of Population in

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Its TRAIN SERVICE is carefully arranged to meet requirements of local travel, as well as to furnish the most attractive routes for through travel between important

TRADE CENTRES.

Its EQUIPMENT of Day and Parlor Cars, Dining and Palace Sleeping Cars is without rival.

Its ROAD-BED is perfection, of stone-ballasted Steel.

The North-Western is the favorite route for the Commercial Traveler, the tourist and the Seekers after New Homes in the Golden Northwest.

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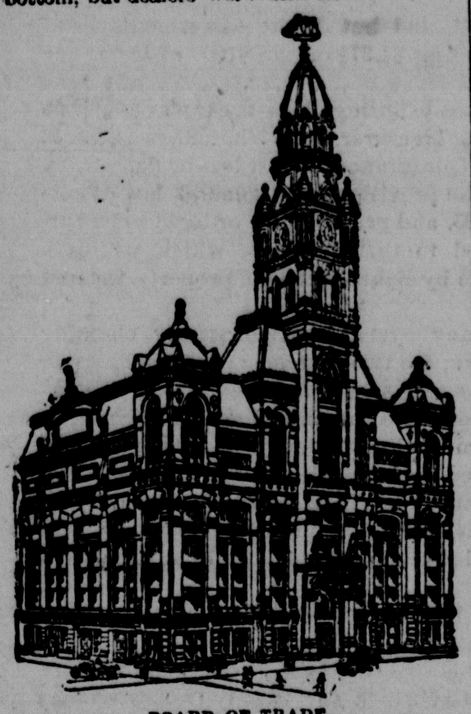
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TEN MILLIONS SHORT

THE RECENT WHEAT MANIPULATORS FIND THEMSELVES.

Chicago Markets Quieting Down and the Bottom Believed To Be Reached—Kershaw & Co. Continue to Hope—A $2,000,000 Suit—Big Transactions in New York—Failure at Minneapolis.

CHICAGO, June 17.—It is now believed that the wheat panic is about over. The only failure Thursday was that of J. J. Bryant & Co., whose liabilities are placed at about $150,000. The afternoon session of the board of trade opened and continued without excitement of any kind. There was a indifferent crowd in the wheat pit and few displayed any anxiety to buy. There seemed to be a general feeling that July wheat had touched bottom, but dealers were distrustful of each



BOARD OF TRADE.

other and apparently preferred to wait for awhile before trading. The report that P. D. Armour would come to the front with money to help Kershaw & Co. proved to have no foundation. The failure of J. J. Bryant & Co. caused considerable weakness in the market for a time. Bryant has recently been a heavy trader in corn, and this, in connection with his wheat trades, caused the failure.

A great number of attachment suits were filed against the cornered firms in the courts Thursday. Among the first filed was a suit by F. A. Riddle for $2,000,000 by J. W. Wiltshire and Howard Eckert, the Cincinnati brokers, against Rosenfeld & Co. of this city.

Kershaw & Co. did not succeed in getting the funds they wanted, and how they will come out is a mystery yet. All the firms dependent upon their house suspended, and yet the firm holds on, and declares it will be able to pull through. It is thought that the firm is hopeful of getting money out of its large holdings—several million bushels—of wheat, and there is some foundation for this if the banks will consent.

It is now estimated that $10,000,000 was lost during the panic—$5,000,000 here and as much more at Cincinnati.

A telegram from New York says the excitement there is dying out. The dispatch says:

"The business among wheat brokers has been immense for the last three days. One well known firm on Broad street did a business Wednesday of $5,800,000. That firm purchased one lot of 10,000 bushels in Chicago at sixty-nine cents, the lowest point touched by wheat in over twenty years. It was to cover a short sale in which the customer made eighteen points profit. Henry Clews & Co., bought one block of 1,000,000 bushels of July wheat at 73 cents and 73¼ cents, which was sold by Chicago banks who are selling July against their cash holdings. This fact is considered as significant.

"Attachments were granted Thursday in this city by Supreme Court Judges Lawrence and Beach in suits brought by Jones, McCormick & Kennett against C. J. Kershaw & Co., of Chicago, for moneys claimed to be due for commissions and expenses in the conduct of Kershaw's business in this city. The claim is for the sum of $26,268. The same plaintiffs have sued Rosenfeld & Co., for $39,675 under similar circumstancs, and like action has been taken."

A Suspension in Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 17.—A special to the Evening Wisconsin from Minneapolis, Minn., says Griffith Marshall & Co., grain brokers, have suspended, owing to their close business relations with the Kershaw firm at Chicago.

THE TICKET-COMMISSION SYSTEM.

A Case Before the I.-S. C. Regulators—Complaining Beef and Pork Men.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 17.—There was a large gathering of railway men at the interstate commerce commission's rooms Thursday to listen to and take part in the case of western railways against the Pennsylvania road for refusing to sell the tickets of the former because they insisted on the commission system. Among the prominent railway men present were George B. Roberts, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad company; John Scott, counsel, and J. R. Wood, general passenger agent, and Col. Robert A. Parke, general southeastern agent; Frank Loomis, counsel, and Mr. Monett, general passenger agent for the New York Central & Hudson River; G. M. Chappel, general manager, General Passenger Agent Charlton, and Oates & Brown, attorneys for the Chicago & Alton railroad, and Mr. J. C. Brooks, counsel for the Pennsylvania company.

The question involved in this controversy grows out of an attempt on the part of the Pennsylvania and the New York Central roads to break up what is known as the ticket-commission business. Arguments were made for the complainants by Mr. Brown and for the Pennsylvania road by John Scott. The hearing was completed and the question left with the commission.

A number of complaints were received at inter-state commerce headquarters Thursday from Armour & Co., and Nelson Morris & Co., of Chicago; George Hammond & Co., of Detroit, and the East St. Louis Dressed Beef and Canning company, against the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, the Michigan Central, Chicago & St. Louis, the Chicago & Grand Trunk, Pittsburg & Fort Wayne, and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad companies. The specific complaint in each case is that the rates charged by these roads on dressed beef, sheep and hogs is unreasonable and unjust, and in excess of rates charged for other like kinds of property.

Death of a Well-Known New Yorker.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Sinclair Tousey, whose name was very widely known in business circles and who for many years has been the president of the American News company, died Thursday, aged 72.

TORNADO IN DAKOTA.

Four Killed, Many Wounded and Scores of Buildings Wrecked.

GRAND FORKS, D. T., June 17.—This city was visited with a destructive tornado at 3 p. m. Thursday. The storm came from the west and traveled due east. Twenty-five or more buildings, including the Catholic church, Walker's large lumber mill, and the University of North Dakota, were blown to the ground. The laboratory and museum in the university were almost totally destroyed, besides hundreds of smaller dwellings, storehouses, and sheds.

The following were killed outright: Mrs. Follet and her mother, Mrs. Davis; Cora Starbird, 12 years old; a man named Gummerson in East Grand Forks.

The seriously injured were: Mrs. A. Starbird and child, Mrs. Ed Tierney and two children, Mr. J. Andrews and two children, Mrs. Talton and two children, Mrs. Guyot and daughter at the University of North Dakota.

General havoc was played all over the city. In East Grand Forks fourteen business buildings were destroyed. Both bridges across the river were swept away. The total loss is estimated at $100,000. The storm was local. Great excitement prevails. The train from the north was blown off the track about four miles out, and rolled over a couple of times. No one was killed, but many were seriously injured.

During the storm Wednesday night Halvor Leland, of Walle township, was killed. His mother and brother were in the same room at the time, but escaped.

Suicide of a Pretty Blonde.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The body of a pretty blonde woman about 30 years old was found on the beach at Clifton, Staten Island, Thursday morning. Tied to her foot was a piece of rope about four feet long and in the pocket of her dress were found several cards bearing different addresses. The body proved to be that of Miss Caroline Kissler, sister-in-law of Richard Walter, the silk manufacturer. There can scarcely be any doubt but what the dead woman committed suicide while suffering from melancholia, as she has often threatened to do so.

Michigan Legislature.

LANSING, Mich., June 17.—The state senate spent all Thursday over the liquor tax bill. It was amended in a number of points: Permitting dealers to secure surety anywhere in the township, giving the treasurer 1 per cent of the tax for collecting and lowering the tax to $300. The house passed the senate bill amendatory of the school law. It makes important changes in the law.

Dedicated an Odd Fellows' Home.

CONCORD, N. H., June 17.—The New Hampshire Odd Fellows' home was dedicated Thursday with impressive ceremonies.

Earthquake shocks have visited Rochessur-Rognon and Lavernoy, in the department of Haut Marne, France.

Will Let Good Enough Alone.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Jay Gould was asked as to the truth of the many rumors recently of the consolidation of the Western Union and the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph companies. He said: "It would not be a judicious thing to do. If we combine and raise rates we will simply stimulate renewed opposition. We now have as good an organization as we can possibly get, and there would be no good object in creating a new one."

A Frighful Death.

JACKSON, Ohio, June 16.—The Fulton furnace, owned by the Globe Iron company, was destroyed by fire Wednesday night, originating from the stack bursting. The flames spread so rapidly that John Martin, the filler at the furnace, was cut off and he was burned on the top of the stack. The loss will reach $12,000; no insurance. A number of hands are thrown out of employment.

Blaine's Arrival in Britain.

LONDON, June 17.—Honorable James G. Blaine arrived at Southampton Thursday. All were well. He declined an invitation to attend the Southampton jubilee banquet.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, June 16.

Quoatations on the board of trade to-day were as follows: Wheat—No. 2 June, opened 71c, closed, 71⅝c; July, opened, 73c, closed 73c; August, opened 75c, closed 75⅛c. Corn—No. 2 June, opened 36c bid, closed 36¼c nominal; July, opened 37⅛-¼c, closed 37¾c; August, opened 38¾c, closed 38⅝c. Oats—No. 2 June, opened 25c nominal, closed 25½c; July, opened 25¾c, closed 26¼c; August, opened 25c, closed 25½c. Pork—June, opened $22.00, closed $22.00 nominal. Lard—June, opened $6.45 nominal, closed $6.47½ nominal.

Live stock—From the Union stock yards the following prices are received: Hogs—Market opened fairly active, packers and shippers buying, and prices 5@10c lower; light grades, $4.75@5.15; rough packing, $4.75@4.95; heavy packing and shipping lots, $4.95@5.20. Cattle—Market lower; natives, $3.60@4.60; cows, $1.75@3.25; Texans, $2.75@3.65; stockers and feeders, $2.00@3.40. Sheep—Slow, but steady; common, $3.00@3.50; good to choice, $3.75@4.40; Texans, $2.50@3.90; lambs, $1.50@3.50 per head.

Produce: Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 16@17c per lb.; choice to fancy dairy, 12@14c; fresh packing, 9@9½c. Eggs—Strictly fresh, 14@14½c per doz. Poultry—Hens, 7½c per lb; roosters, 5c; spring chickens, $1.50@3.00 per doz., according to size. Potatoes—Burbanks and early rose, 90c@$1.00 per bu., in car lots on track. Berries—Strawberries, Michigan, 50@90c per 16 qt. case; Ohio, $1.00@2.00 per 32 qt. case; blackberries, $2.00@2.50 per 24 qt. case; red raspberries, $1.50 per 24 pt. case.

New York.

NEW YORK, June 16.

Wheat—Irregular and feverish; No. 1 red state, 96c; No. 2 do, 92½@92¾c; No. 2 red winter June, 91¾c; do July, 87⅝c. Corn—Steady; No. 2 mixed cash, 47¼c; do July, 46¾c; do August, 47¾c. Oats—Quiet; No. 1 white state 39c; No. 2 do, 38¼c; No. 2 mixed June, 33¾c. Rye—Dull and unchanged. Barley—Nominal. Pork—Dull; old mess, $15.00; new do, $16.00. Lard—July, $6.81; August, $6.91.

Cattle—Dressed beef about steady; $7.00@7.12 common to good sides; $7.75@8.00 prime extra do. Sheep and Lambs—Market firmer for good sheep; dull and lower for lambs; sheep, $4.00@5.10; lambs, $6.00@8.00. Hogs—Nominally steady; $5.35@5.65.

St. Louis.

ST LOUIS, June 16.

Wheat—Nervous but firmer; No 2 red cash, 78@78⅛c; June, 77¼c; July, 74¾c; August, 75¼c. Corn—Decidedly stronger; cash, 34¼@35⅛c; June, 34⅛c; July, 34⅝c; August, 35⅝c. Oats—Nominally unchanged; cash, 27¾c; June, 27c bid; July, 24½c bid. Whisky—Steady; $1.05. Pork—$15.00 Lard—$6 20.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, June 16.

Wheat—Active and steady: No. 2 regular, 82½c, Lake Shore, 83c; June, 82½c; July, 79⅝c; August, 79¼c; September, 79¾c; December, 83½c. Corn—Quiet; cash and June, 39c; July, 39½c. Oats—Neglected. Clover seed—Firm; cash, $4.25 bid.

Detroit.

DETROIT, June 16.

Wheat—No. 1 white cash, 83¾c; Michigan red cash, 83¼c; No. 2 red cash and June, 83c; July, 80c asked; August, 79½c. Corn—39c asked. Oats—No. 2, 33c; No. 2 white, 33c.

THE KISS.

Kiss me softly, and speak to me low,
Malice has ever a vigilant ear;
What if Malice were lurking near?
Kiss me, dear!
Kiss me softly, and speak to me low.

Kiss me softly, and speak to me low;
Envy, too, has a watchful ear;
What if Envy should chance to hear?
Kiss me, dear!
Kiss me softly, and speak to me low.

Kiss me softly, and speak to me low;
Trust me, darling, the time is near
When we may love with never a fear.
Kiss me, dear!
Kiss me softly, and speak to me low.
—After Catullus.

A LIGHTHOUSE KEEPER'S LIFE.

The Perilous Duty of Caring for a Beacon Light—A Stormy Night.

The duty of a keeper of one of these great beacon lights is not arduous, but sometimes it is attended with considerable danger. Owing to the great height of the tower, and the peculiarly exposed condition, there is always the chance of its being destroyed by a fierce hurricane of wind and rain. During a dark, stormy night in April, 1854, the Minot's Ledge lighthouse, near Boston, was thus destroyed by the combined action of wind, rain and the heavy sea. The lighthouse was a skeleton iron structure, situated on a ledge of rock, which at low water is entirely bare, but at high tide several feet of water covers it. At an unknown hour of the night the iron posts snapped in two and the lighthouse toppled over into the restless sea.

The keeper's house on the iron towers is usually situated near the top of the lighthouse, just under the great revolving lamp. A strong platform is constructed on the top series of braces and an octagonal structure of wood then built, perforated on each side by window holes. This small structure acts as a storehouse for the oil and other apparatus connected with the lighthouse and as a living place for the keeper. It is made as small as practicable so as to offer the least amount of resistance to the wind. The small cupola above this building, where the great reflector is situated, is reached by a winding iron staircase. To keep the lamp in good condition for performing its proper work requires cleaning every day. The keeper, in addition to trimming the wicks and replenishing the vessel with oil each morning, has to oil the revolving apparatus and see that the glass globe and reflector are clean and clear of smoke. Before darkness settles over the land the lamp must then be lighted and the machinery set in operation.

If it is an exceptionally stormy night the great illuminating apparatus must be constantly watched, lest some accident should extinguish the light. The glass globe is, of course, very thick and strengthened by heavy brass braces; but even with this precaution many incidents are known where the glass panels have been blown in by the force of the wind and hail, and the light extinguished at once. The experiences of a keeper on a dark stormy night are not always agreeable. The wind blowing up from some rough quarter of the globe, sweeps across the sea with alarming rapidity, lashing the water into light foam, and moaning fitfully about the tall tower. At a height of 100 feet from the surface of the sea it attains a speed equal to that of a small hurricane, and, when it strikes the glass globe of the lighthouse, it whistles in and out among the iron braces as though it would tear them from their sockets. If the wind is accompanied by rain and hail the wildness of the scene is increased. The glass is thick and strong enough usually to resist the force of the frozen drops of water; but the noise made by the constant pattering of the descending hail on it is louder than if it were falling upon some hard metal or stone. At such a time it would be a dangerous risk to venture out on the platform surrounding the big light, even though clinging to the stout iron railing for support. As the lighthouses are arranged at the present day, there is no need of the keeper attempting such a feat, as the lamp and all pertaining to it can be reached from the inside.—N. Y. Mail and Express.

The White Elephant.

A gentleman who has been in the land from whence the white elephants are supposed to come says that in 1,400 years only twenty-two animals deserving this distinction have been captured. The first white elephant ever seen outside of its native land was exhibited 250 years ago in Holland.—Chicago Herald.

A statistician who has investigated the subject says that 200,000 pounds of butter are used in New York city every day.

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N. K. FAIRBANK & CO. CHICAGO.

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(KEYES' OLD STAND).

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The Tailor

And dealer in

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As Fine A Line of Goods, Foreign and Home Manufacture

As Can be Found West of Chicago

Which will be made up

At Reasonabe Prices

Cash, or Prompt Paying Cutomer.

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We make a specialty of manufacturing Baby Carriages to sell direct to private parties. You can therefore do better with us than with a dealer. We send carriages to all points within 500 miles of Chicago free of charge. Send for catalogue free.

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The finest assortment of HORSES AND CARRIAGES in the city.

Boarding A Specialty

Our feed stable is large and commodious, and CHARGES REASONABLE.

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PEARL TOP

BUT THEY

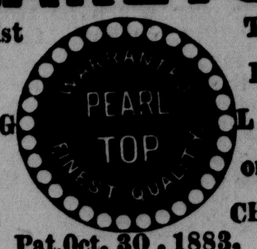
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And like all Counterfeits lack the Remarkable LASTING Qualities OF THE GENUINE.

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Evening Telegraph.

Office on Water Street,

Telephone · · Number Five

Delivered by Carriers for Ten Cents per Week.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN R. R.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

No. 6, Atlantic Express	3:10	A.M.	A
" 8, Clinton Ex., arrive 6:47, leave	7:02	A.M.	C
" 4, Denver "	10:52	A.M.	A
" 2, Marshall'n Ex., ar. 2:05, leave	2:20	P.M.	C

GOING WEST.

No. 5, Pacific Express	2:00	A.M.	A
" 1, Marshall'n Ex., ar. 12:25, leave	12:45	P.M.	C
" 9, Denver Express	3:42	P.M.	A
" 7, Clinton Ex., arrive 7:42, leave	7:57	P.M.	C

Freight trains are allowed to carry passengers as follows:

EAST BOUND.

No. 84,	7:47 A.M.,	bet'wn Sterling and Turner.	C
" 88,	1:52 P.M.,	" Clinton and Creston.	C
" 74,	9:07 P.M.,	" " " Cortland.	A

WEST BOUND.

No. 87,	5:40 A.M.,	between Dixon and Clinton.	F
" 73,	12:45 P.M.,	" Cartland " "	C
" 75,	3:00 P.M.,	" Turner and Sterling.	C
" 77,	5:34 P.M.,	" " " "	C

A Daily.
C Daily except Sunday.
F Daily except Monday.

H. E. HAND, Agent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.

GOING SOUTH.

Passenger†	11:05	A.M
Passenger†	3:15	"
New Passenger†	5:57	P.M
Freight	6:00	"

GOING NORTH.

Passenger	2:15	P.M
Passenger‡	1:30	A.M
New Paassenger	6:15	"
Freight	6:50	"

†Daily except Sunday
‡Daily except Monday

W. C. WOOLEY, Agent.

Pure in Heart.

Almost every one appreciates the duty of governing the tongue, although few people dwell upon the necessity of controlling the thoughts. Right speaking is a recognized duty, but right thinking is too often classed among the impossibilities of life.

"It may be wicked to feel so, but I can't help my thoughts," apologetically says some detractor.

The excuse is a generally accepted one, but it has not sufficient foundation in fact. Isolated thoughts cannot always be controlled. They flash into the mind like obstinate sprites, and the more one fixes the attention upon them in disapproval the more impossible does it become to expel them.

It is, however, within the limits of human effort to control the tendency of the thoughts. When a malicious or frivolous member of the tribe starts into being they can be best combated, not by out and out fighting, but by turning instantly to another class of valuable and interesting reflection.

The mind may be so thoroughly disciplined that its thoughts shall be drilled battalions of soldiers. They will doubtless be always raw troops, not marching according to strict military rule, and not in all cases sure to obey upon the moment, but they will steadily improve with practice, conforming themselves more and more to the true and the good.

Physiologists have a great deal to say about the force of habit. Dispose the brain toward a certain line of thought and it will keep it with increasing steadiness, for purely physical reasons. It has its automatic action, as the fingers have theirs, when they so accustom themselves to seeking the keys of the piano that they find them without the aid of the eyes.

The discipline of the thoughts contributes to the intellectual as well as moral development. There are in all lives unoccupied intervals of time, when one is riding to and from his place of business, or taking his "constitutional," for example. He cannot read or study to advantage at such moments, but instead of letting the mind drift whither it will, he can fix it upon the last poem he has read or upon some truth from an author of value.—Youth's Companion

The Persian Antelope.

The Persian antelope seems to be a duplicate of his distinguished American relative in a general all round sense: he is, if anything, even more nimble footed than the spring heeled habitue of the west, possesses the same characteristic jerky jump, and hoists the same conspicuous white signal of retreat. He is a decidedly slimmer built quadruped, however, than the American antelope; the body is of the same square build, but is sadly lacking in plumpness, and he seems to be an altogether lankier and less well flavored animal. For this constitutional difference he is probably indebted to the barren and inhospitable character of the country over which he roams, as compared with the splendid feeding grounds of the far west. The Persians sometimes hunt the antelope on horseback, with falcons and greyhounds; the falcons are taught to fly in advance and attack the fleeing antelope about the head, and so confuse them and retard their progress in the interest of the pursuing hounds and horsemen.—Outing.

Youthful Gallantry.

Ethel—Now I am going to be nurse and play I'm taking the baby in its carriage to the park.

Roy (who has a penchant for Ethel)—Well, then, I'm going to be your p'liceman.—Harper's Bazar.

Early in the Season.

Young Wife—I took great pains with that cucumber salad, John, and I hope you enjoyed it.

Husband (anxiously)—I'm afraid, my dear, that I took great pains with it too.—New York Sun.

IN A FRENCH PAWNSHOP.

Going Through the Whole Experience of Pledging—Proving One's Identity.

A person curious to see something of the working of the Paris Mont de Piete can do so without pawning any of his property. He can mingle with the crowd whom necessity or vice has brought there without risk of being questioned by officials or being stared at inquisitively, for every one is too intent upon his own business to give any thought to others. But to obtain a vivid impression of the different circles of this inferno it is necessary to go through the whole experience of pledging and redeeming. No one who did this once could possibly wish to repeat the experiment. The lazar house or the prison can alone offer a parallel to the depressing influences of the Mont de Piete.

We will take for illustration the one in the Rue Bonaparte, which is an offshoot to the parent house in the Rue des Blancs-Manteaux, but which is itself vast enough to quarter a large body of soldiers. It is entered from the street by an archway, over which hangs a dirty tricolor. A sentry is also posted as a further token of authority. The passage leads to a court surrounded by buildings which are the offices and storehouses of the Mont de Piete. Those who come to pledge single out the door on which the word "Engagements" is painted. It leads to a low room, so dimly lighted that on entering the details cannot be distinctly seen. The floor is paved with tiles and the walls and ceiling are almost black with dirt. The air is dense, stifling and malodorous. There are twenty or thirty people waiting here—some standing, others sitting upon benches placed against the walls. All are silent, or they speak under their breath. At least half of them belong to what may be termed the respectable working class; others wear all the signs of abject misery and vice; others, again, belong to the impenetrable, well dressed class, respecting whose position in life only guesses can be made.

At the opening through which comes the glare of the lamp is a counter, toward which people make their way as they enter. On the other side of it a man in a blouse appears every few minutes, takes a bundle or a box that has been placed on the counter, gives a metal number in exchange for it, and disappears. The person who has given up the article he has come to pledge waits attentively until he hears his number called out by somebody whom he does not see, but who is on the other side of a wooden partition that serves for one of the walls of the room. At the same time this official calls out the amount which the Mont de Piete is prepared to lend upon the article or articles which correspond to the number. The owner sometimes grumbles at the sum offered, but the almost invariable reply is "Bien, monsieur." The functionaries do not condescend to bargain with the crowd in the waiting room, whom they treat as if they were paupers applying for relief.

The sum having been agreed to, it may be supposed that the money is then paid over the counter and the business ended. Not at all; such a plain and straightforward proceeding would be contrary to the most sacred traditions of French official practice. Much formality has to be gone through and much writing to be done before the transaction is complete. Meanwhile the applicant has to wait half an hour or even an hour, if there are many people before him, until he hears his number called out again. He now pushes open a swinging door in the wooden partition, and follows a railed passage which brings him into the presence of two surly clerks sitting behind a counter. One asks questions and makes entries in a huge book, and the other fills up the pawn tickets, which are sheets of paper closely printed and written over, and pays the money. The applicant must state his name, address and profession. Then he must show papers to prove that he is telling the truth. If it should happen that he has not brought with him the receipt for the last rent he paid, or some other document to prove his identity, he is sent away without the money.—St. James' Gazette.

Records in Purple Ink.

During Gen. Grant's term as president one of his cabinet officers discovered that the records of an important branch of one of the departments had been for two years written in purple ink. He at once issued an order forbidding its use in the department, purchased a new set of books, into which two years' records were copied, and thus saved what in a few years would otherwise have been lost. It is one of the problems of chemistry to find something which will make permanent the beautiful aniline colors, but thus far all efforts have failed. It is growing more and more the custom to have deeds, contracts and valuable documents printed on a typewriter in aniline ink. This is a great mistake, because in a few years they are sure to be obliterated.—The Argonaut.

Food products from all parts of the world are to be exhibited in Amsterdam during June and July.

Comfort in English Hotels.

The guests of the hotel spend very little time in their rooms. The smoking room in the English hotels could be copied with advantage in the United States. There is nothing more dreary in the world than the reading room or gentleman's waiting room of American hotels. In the English hotels the smoking room is furnished with heavy leather covered chairs and sofas, with small tables scattered about. Here any one can order anything he pleases to drink or come in after his dinner for his cup of coffee with his cigar. It is always a cozy and comfortable place, and, indeed, almost the only comfortable place in the hotel.—T. C. Crawford's Letter.

FREE TRADE

The reduction of internal revenue and the taking off of revenue stamps from Proprietary Medicines, no doubt has largely benefitted the consumers, as well as relieving the burden of home manufacturers. Especially is this the case with *Green's August Flower* and *Boschee's German Syrup*, as the reduction of thirty-six cents per dozen, has been added to increase the size of the bottles containing these remedies thereby giving one-fifth more medicine in the 75 cent size. The *August Flower* for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, and the *German Syrup* for Cough and Lung troubles, have perhaps, the largest sale of any medicines in the world. The advantage of increased size of the bottles will be greatly appreciated by the sick and afflicted, in every town and village in civilized countries. Sample bottles for 10 cents remain the same size.

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THE REASON why Acker's Blood Elixir is warranted, is because it is the best Blood Preparation known. It will positively cure all Blood Diseases, purifies the whole system, and thoroughly builds up the constitution. Remember, we guarantee it. Sold by Tillson & Hayden. n2

If Sufferers from Consumption, Scrofula, Bronchitis and General Debility will try SCOTT'S EMULSION of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, they will find immediate relief and permanent benefit. The Medical profession universally declare it a remedy of the greatest value and very palatable. Read: "I have used Scott's Emulsion in several cases of Scrofula and Debility in Children. Results most gratifying. My little patients take it with pleasure."—W. A. HULBERT M. D., Salisbury, Ill.

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Charles McBride is now prepared to do all kinds of calsomining, papering, painting and decorating in good style and on short notice. 1000tf

AT NIGHT always have Acker's Baby Soother at hand. It is the only safe medicine yet made that will remove all infantile disorders. It contains *no Opium or Morphine*, but gives the *child natural ease from pain*. Price 25 cents. Sold by Tillson & Hayden. n2

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For Cash or Easy Payments.
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Statement of the Farmer's Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Palmyra, Ill.

Amount of Insurance in force June 1st, 1886	$1,996,417.00
" added during the last year	229,960.00
" of Policies in force June 7th, 1887	$2,226,377.00
AMOUNT PAID FOR LOSSES BY FIRE DURING THE YEAR:	
To Philip Miller for Household Goods	$ 100.00
" M. Garrison for Dwelling House consumed	800.00
" James Dinsmoor, Esq. for Hay consumed	245.00
" John Stetzel for Hay consumed	18.00
" M. M. Johnson for Dwelling House	800.00
" Reed C. March for Oats	22.00
" W. A. Sanborn for Building, Grain, etc.	910.00
" A. E. Thummel for damage to House	3.00
Total of losses paid during the year	$ 2,898.00
Amount paid for losses previously	13,700.40
Total of losses paid in 22 years	$16,598.40

There has been Twenty-seven losses paid, and but Eight assessments have been made in the twenty-two years, aggregating $1.37½ on the $100 of insurance for the whole time.

The amount received from assessments made during the last year was $3,032.99

The amount remaining in the hands of the Treasurer, June 7th, 1887, is $849.49

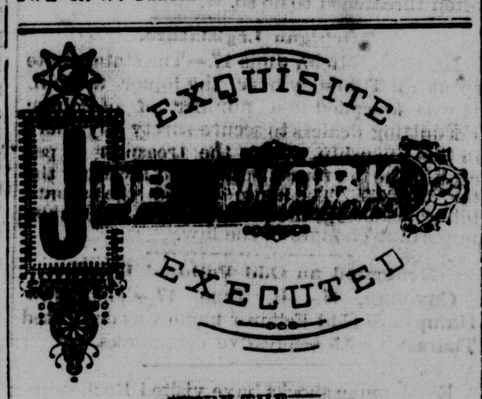
At the annual meeting held June 7, 1887, insurance against loss or damage by lightning was adopted in accordance with the provisions of a general law of the State of Illinois, approved June 30th, 1885, and printed slips ordered to be furnished to all the members to be attached to their policies, which will be a contract of insurance against loss or damage by lightning to the property insured in this policy.

The representatives of the Stock Company System are constantly claiming that the Mutual plan of insurance is a failure; the two systems are at variance and cannot be made identical; the object of the one is speculative, enriching the individual stock holders at the expense of those who patronize them by insuring in their companies; the object of the other is mutual protection from loss by fire and lightning at the actual cost of losses incurred, and a small amount for incidental expenses; if the farmers generally would pause for a moment and give the matter the attention, the interest involved demands, they would soon solve this problem to their own profit and satisfaction, and save annually, not only hundreds but thousands of dollars.

We here assert that the Mutual plan of insurance is no more liable to fail than the Stock plan, and further that it never need fail, and *Never Will Fail When Carefully and Honestly Managed*. The remarkable success of the Farmer's Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Palmyra, Lee Co., Ill., which for twenty-two years has fulfilled every trust reposed in it, is a perfect vindication of the Mutual System of Insurance for farmers.

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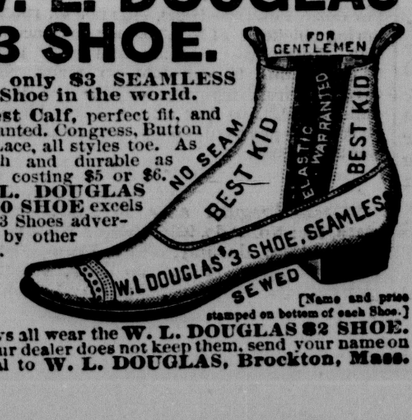
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[Name and price stamped on bottom of each Shoe.]

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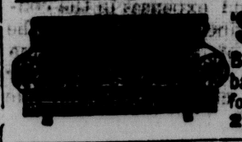
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